

PRELATES RETURN HOME.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN COMES WITH OTHERS ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Archbishop Corrigan, who has been in Europe several months, returned to New York yesterday on the St. Louis, and was greeted by a large number of his friends. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. The Archbishop is expected to remain in New York for some time, and will be seen frequently by his friends.

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JEFFERSON IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

Interpreting and Timely Ideas from the Father of the Democracy.

From the "Jeffersonian Encyclopedia," edited by John P. Folsom, and published by the Folsom & Folsom Company of New York and London, we compile the following opinions, political and otherwise, of Thomas Jefferson:

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disembodied by the constituted authorities except, 1, where all power was delegated to them in the case of despotic governments, or, 2, where it was expressly delegated to them by the people.

Certainly, her addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanting to round our power as a nation to the point of its utmost integrity.

From a Letter to President Monroe, 1823.

Cuba alone seems at present to hold up a specter of war to us. Its possession by Great Britain would indeed be a great calamity to us.

From a Letter to John Adams, 1814.

I have ever been the enemy of banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those that discount for credit.

From a Letter to Governor Morris, 1790.

The consequence of their [the British] acquiring all the country on our frontier from the St. Croix to the St. Mary's, are too obvious to you to need development.

From a Letter to Thomas Jefferson, 1823.

I do not know whether you may recollect how loudly my voice was raised against the establishment of banks in the beginning, but like that of Cassandra it was not listened to.

From a Letter to Samuel Greenhow, 1814.

There never was a more pure and sublime system of morality delivered to man than is to be found in the four Evangelists.

From a Letter to Edward Rutledge, 1797.

As to everything except commerce, we ought to divorce ourselves from the world. But this system would require time, temper, wisdom, and occasional sacrifice of interest, and how far all of these will be ours, our children may see, but we shall not.

From a Letter to T. Lomax, 1793.

Commerce with all nations, alliance with none, should be our motto.

From the First Inaugural Address, 1801.

Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, I deem essential principles of our Government, and consequently, which ought to shape its administration.

From a Letter to President Monroe, 1823.

I have ever deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take active part in the quarrels of Europe.

From a Letter to James Madison, 1793.

I rejoice to learn that Turbide is a mere whisper, and slenderly supported. Although we have no right to intermeddle with the form of government of other nations, yet it is lawful to wish to see no emigrants nor kings in our hemisphere.

From a Letter to John Melish, 1816.

On the waters of the Pacific we can find no other right of Louisiana. I would claim that country at all must be on Astor's settlement near the mouth of the Columbia, and the principle of the *jus gentium* of America, that when a civilized nation takes possession of the mouth of a river in a new country, that possession is considered as included in all its waters.

From a Letter to Albert Gallatin, 1803.

There is no Constitutional difficulty as to the acquisition of territory, and whether, when the United States are to be taken into the Union, the Constitution as it now stands will become a question of expediency. I think it will be safer not to permit the enlargement of the Union but by amendment of the Constitution.

From a Letter to John Dickinson, 1803.

There is a difficulty in this acquisition which presents a handle to the malcontents among us, though they have not yet discovered it. Our confederacy is not only confined to the limits established by the Revolution. The general Government has no powers but such as the Constitution has given it; and it has not given it a power of holding foreign territory, and still less of incorporating it into the Union.

From a Letter to Horatio Gates, 1803.

With respect to the territory acquired, I do not think it will be a separate government, as you might imagine. It is to be a part of the United States, and the people of the new territory will be citizens of the United States.

From a Letter to De Witt Clinton, 1803.

Although it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet incapable of self-government as children, yet some [in Congress] could bring them to the point of self-government by a single man.

From a Letter to Alexander Hamilton, 1793.

The power to alienate the unpopulated territories of any State is not among the enumerated powers of the Constitution, and is reserved to the States respectively. And if we may do that of instrument, and accommodate to exigencies which may arise by alienating the unpopulated territory of a State, we may accommodate ourselves a little more by alienating that which is peopled, and still a little more by selling the people themselves.

From a Letter to John Jay, 1793.

I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States.

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THIS YEAR'S PENSION ROLL.

AN INCREASE IN NUMBERS WITH A DECREASE IN COST.

List of Pensioners on June 30 Was 903,570, and They Drew a Total of \$131,534,544—Average Pension for War With Spain Higher Than Average of Other Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The annual report of the Pension Office, which shows the number of pensioners allowed on original applications during the year ended on June 30, 1900, was 903,570, and the number of names added to the rolls of 43,544. The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year for reason of death, remarriage and other causes was 14,330, showing an increase of 2,010 on the rolls as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1899. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1899, was 901,560, and on June 30, 1900, 903,570.

The annual cost of the roll at the close of the year was \$131,534,544, while at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, it was \$131,334,444. Thus, while the roll increased in numbers, it decreased in annual cost to the amount of \$200,100. The average annual cost of all pensioners fell from \$132.74 to \$132.39. The average rate under the general laws increased from \$130.70 to \$130.73, while the average rate under the act of June 27, 1890, decreased from \$108.40 to \$108.25. The average annual cost of pensioners granted on account of service in the war with Spain decreased from \$196.53 to \$196.10. This is still a high average as compared with the rates paid other pensioners, but it will probably soon conform to the general average of pensioners on the roll.

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